[XXXVIIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1817.]

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1781.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IT is now apparent, that our legiſlature cannot give any certain or permanent value to paper money. Every requiſite, which human wiſdom could invent, as proper or neceſſary to ſecure the credit of a paper currency, was deviſed and given to the laſt emiſſion. The funds were ample, and private ſecurity was added to public faith. Every motive which could influence the patriot or the citizen, the love and welfare of our country, and regard to our private property and perſonal ſafety, combined to induce an univerſal exertion to ſupport the credit and value of the new money. It was urged, that without maintaining a fixed value to our currency, we could not raiſe our quota of troops, or furniſh our proportion of proviſions and other neceſſaries for the ſupport of the war, and to diſcharge the neceſſary expences of government. All ranks of men appeared to have this impreſſion, and every one, who converſed on the ſubject, expreſſed his opinion of the neceſſity of giving credit to the new money, and declared his readineſs to receive it as gold and ſilver. No objection was, or could with reaſon be made to the funds, the quantity, or time of redemption. As the common opinion ſeemed muſt ever ſtamp the value on paper money, there was every reaſon to believe, that the late emiſſion would have received a free circulation at, or nearly at, par with ſpecie. The general voice ſeemed to be in its favour. Many individuals, and collective bodies of men, exerted themſelves to maintain its credit. A conſiderable number of recruits (it is ſaid 600) were enliſted for three years or during the war, and large ſupplies of proviſions and cloathing were obtained. The conduct of the inhabitants of Baltimore-town gave the firſt ſtab to the credit. At a town meeting, compoſed of almoſt all the principal merchants, traders and inhabitants, it was *unanimouſly* reſolved, from a declared conviction of the propriety and neceſſity of the meaſure, to ſupport the credit of the new emiſſion, and to receive it in all future contracts at par with ſpecie; and the reſolution was publiſhed and ſupported over the ſtate, that their public ſpirited conduct might be known and imitated. It is a fact incontrovertible, that, immediately after the breaking up the meeting, all thoſe, who joined in the reſolution, except ſome very few, refuſed, or evaded, the receipt of the new money. There never was a more evident and wilful breach of honour, than by the inhabitants of Baltimore; and the effects of their inconſiſtent and diſhonourable behaviour has been, and will be, highly injurious to the ſtate. The bad examples have more influence than good, and a little time the contagion ſpread, and the circulation, unleſs in Baltimore-town, at the depreciation of 200 per cent. and in the counties at a leſs, though conſiderable depreciation, has entirely ſtopped. A very general ſuſpicion, if not averſion, of paper money has taken place. Since the French troops, on their march through the ſtate, left a few guineas and crowns, our whole people have run mad after them, and no man talks of buying or ſelling but for gold and ſilver, though there is not enough within the ſtate to diſcharge the tax of 15 ſhillings in the 100 pounds payable in February next.

It ſeems to be univerſally agreed, that the preſent paper money cannot be ſupported at par with gold or ſilver. If this be admitted, it muſt be conſidered, that no paper money can be made on better terms, and which can have a better credit. Indeed, from the limited circulation of bills of credit, and the ſuperior uſes of gold or ſilver, it appears to be *impoſſible* to give any *ſtate*, or indeed any *continental* currency, a value equal to ſpecie. As all paper money has ceaſed to circulate in Pennſylvania, this circumſtance alone, from our connections of trade with Philadelphia, will prevent us, as long as it continues, from making any bills of credit equal to ſpecie. Politicians aſſign various reaſons for the depreciation of our paper money. Some blame it, and all our difficulties, to the late tender laws; others to the calling in the continental and ſtate emiſſions at 1 for 40, which they call a breach of public faith. At this day it is immaterial to enquire into the cauſe, if no mode can be deviſed to give the late emiſſion a ſtability and circulation nearly equal to gold and ſilver. To emit or to paſs as a depreciated ſtate will be unjuſt to the public creditors and individuals; and to lay taxes in a depreciating currency will be a deception on the government and the nation, and unjuſt to our citizens. The continuance of any depreciating money in circulation can only afford an opportunity to projectors and ſharpers to take advantage of the ignorant and unſuſpicious. It ſeems to me, that the firſt queſtion to be determined is, whether this ſtate can carry on the war, and maintain its internal civil government, without money, I mean gold or ſilver. Every ſenſible politician will agree, notwithſtanding the late very important event, the capture of lord Cornwallis and his army, and the further expected ſucceſs before the cloſe of the campaign, that ſound policy will dictate, each ſtate during the enſuing winter to raiſe a reſpectable regular army, and to furniſh ample means to pay, cloath and feed it; and that our finances muſt be recovered from their preſent deranged ſtate, and the public creditors ſatisfied, by ſecuring the principal and a regular annual payment of the intereſt in ſpecie. The adoption of ſuch deciſive meaſures will either compel Great-Britain to acknowledge our independence, or enable us to proſecute the war. I conceive it impracticable to procure ſoldiers for three years, or the war (which is to be preferred) without a bounty in ſpecie, and with it I am convinced, by the late ſucceſs in the recruiting ſervice, that our quota could be filled up before next ſpring. The draughting our militia ought to be avoided, and no caſe but the beſt grounded reaſons of an invaſion can juſtify the meaſure. The very heavy expence, and the ſhort period of ſervice (which cannot be extended, and which alone renders it tolerable) tho' improper, and other reaſons, which every man will conceive to be expreſſed, muſt evince the impolicy of a draught, but in the caſe of inevitable and evident neceſſity. We muſt hereafter pay our troops in ſpecie, and this becomes the more neceſſary, becauſe the ſtates eaſtward of this have undertaken to pay their troops in real money. It is alſo incumbent on this ſtate to furniſh congreſs with our quota of the monies neceſſary to diſcharge the intereſt on continental loans, and contingent expences, which muſt be conſiderable, and can be paid only in ſpecie. Cloathing for our troops, and our proportion of proviſions, have been heretofore in great meaſure obtained by ſeizure on certificates. This mode muſt be diſcontinued in future, becauſe unjuſt and partial. Our civil liſt, and the other neceſſary expences of government will require large ſums of ſpecie. From theſe conſiderations it appears, that a conſiderable quantity of gold or ſilver will be neceſſary for the maintainance of the war and our civil eſtabliſhment.

It cannot be doubted, but that our quota of proviſions can be obtained, by permitting the people to pay their taxes with proviſions. What ſum of ſpecie will be neceſſary to raiſe recruits, to pay and cloath our quota of the army, to diſcharge our proportion of the continental expenditure, for intereſt on loans, &c. &c. and to defray the expences of our government, and the intereſt of our ſtate debt, I cannot accurately aſcertain, but the following eſtimate may afford a general view of the ſubject.

| | Specie. |
|---|---|
| Bounty for 1000 recruits, at 22 10 | 22,500 |
| Pay of our quota, ſuppoſe 2500 (officers inclued) for a year - - - - | 100,000 |
| Cloathing for 2250 privates, at £. 12 each | 27,000 |
| Proportion of continental expenditure | 87,000 |
| Expences of our government - - | 20,000 |
| Annual intereſt of our ſtate debt - | 48,000 |
| Total | £. 304,500 |

If the property in the ſtate is eſtimated at ſixteen millions of pounds ſpecie, about 38 ſhillings for every hundred pounds of property would raiſe the above ſum. By loan, very little, if any, of the above ſum can be procured, and it is very queſtionable, whether we can raiſe by *taxes*, in the next year, one third of the above ſum in gold or ſilver. The ſpecie within the ſtate cannot be exactly aſcertained, but it may be conjectured not to exceed 100,000 pounds, the ſum ſuppoſed to be in circulation in this ſtate before the war. The tax to procure proviſions will be very conſiderable, not leſs than 10 ſhillings in the 100 pounds, and though payable in ſpecific articles, muſt be conſidered as part of the public burthen. If there is not ſufficient gold and ſilver in the ſtate to produce one third of the ſum neceſſary to defray the expences of the war and our government, ſome expedient muſt be deviſed to procure articles of intrinſic value to make up the deficiency. I fear it will be very difficult to extract any conſiderable ſum of gold and ſilver out of the pockets of the people. The farmers, beſides furniſhing the greater part of the beef and pork, can only pay in grain; and the planter, raiſing leſs beef and pork, can only pay in tobacco; and ſome few wealthy farmers and planters will be able to find ſome ſpecie. The merchants and ſhopkeepers can ſupply ſome hard money and ſome cloathing. Our taxes, therefore, muſt be laid in ſpecie, with a liberty to diſcharge them in proviſions, or in tobacco, wheat, or flour, at their real current prices. Integrity, diſcretion, and candour, muſt unite in fixing the prices; all private intereſt or local attachments muſt ceaſe, or partiality and injuſtice will be done to our citizens, and the views of the public defeated. If too great a price is allowed for tobacco or wheat, and it ſhould currently ſell for leſs, every man would pay tobacco or wheat to the public, by which it would ſuſtain a loſs, and injuſtice would be done to the merchants, labourers, &c. If the late emiſſion could be ſupported at a certain permanent value, an alternative might be given to pay it in taxes as ſpecie, but as it has, and will probably ſtill depreciate, no ſuch liberty can be allowed. Tobacco and wheat have an intrinſic value, and will anſwer inſtead of gold and ſilver, if properly managed. I can diſcover no poſſible mode to give any fixed value to the late, or any paper money; and yet without it very great and inextricable difficulties will occur. Great numbers of our inhabitants will not be able to procure ſpecie, tobacco, or grain. A conſiderable time muſt elapſe before money can be collected by taxes, and in the mean time the obtaining ſupplies muſt ceaſe, and our government remain ſuſpended.

All paper money muſt be called out of circulation by legiſlative authority. Nothing can be more abſurd and injurious to the public, and the honeſt part of the community, than to permit three different ſorts of paper money, of different values, to remain in circulation at the ſame time. The continental ſtate paſſes at 4 and 5 for one; our ſtate (vulgarly called *black* money) paſſes at 3 and 4 for one; and the laſt emiſſion at two for one. Various opinions are entertained as to the mode and terms of calling in the ſeveral emiſſions. Every advantage is taken of the public, and by a fatality attending every emiſſion, and every attempt to give a credit, every one becomes intereſted to depreciate it. In a few days Britiſh property (the Nottingham iron-works) is to be ſold to ſecure the redemption of the ſtate money emitted June 1780, with ſpecie. The law, from a deſire to preſerve the iron-works entire, for the public good, directed the ſale of it in ſhares. It is univerſally believed, and has been ſo repreſented by one of the commiſſioners, that it would ſell for 15,000 pounds ſpecie more, if not ſold in ſhares, but laid off in ſmall farms and ſeats for mills, the latter as beneficial to the public, as to continue the iron-works. It is probable above 20,000 pounds will be loſt to the public, if the ſale is made in ſhares. It ſeems ſtrange, that after a knowledge of ſuch a loſs to the ſtate, the ſale ſhould be advertiſed, and it will be more ſtrange if the legiſlature ſhould not prevent it. I cannot give entire credit to reports, but it is ſaid, that one company in Baltimore-town have purchaſed up 25,000 pounds of the ſtate money. This ſpecies of trafic gives great diſguſt, and muſt draw cenſure on thoſe concerned in it. The people at large, who are the dupes to ſuch ſpeculations, think it very burthenſome on them to pay taxes to make enormous fortunes to a few individuals. Our aſſembly can, and it is hoped they will, interfere, and prevent ſo great a loſs to the public. If the purchaſers are reimburſed the money they actually paid, no injuſtice will be done them.

The continental ſtate will be brought in by taxes, as ſoon as by any other mode; and if the laſt emiſſion is permitted to remain in circulation, many are of opinion, that it alſo ſhould be received in taxes at a depreciation to be fixed by the aſſembly.

As we have a new aſſembly, I hope all former animoſity will be forgotten, and that the only ſtruggle will be, who ſhall render the beſt ſervices to his country. Our affairs demand great exertions, and require wiſdom and union.

SENEX.

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Head-quarters, Camp before York, Oct. 1, 1781.

SIR,

LAST evening I was honoured with your excellency's favour of the 21ſt ult. with its encloſure. The intelligence it contains reſpecting the Britiſh fleet is very agreeable, and will be immediately tranſmitted to the count de Graſſe.

In my laſt, which bore date the 23d ult. I informed that our preparations for a near inveſtment

of the enemy at York, were fast ripening to a point. I have now to acquaint your excellency that I marched from Williamsburg, with the whole army, on the 28th, and approached within about two miles of the enemy at York. At which distance a shew was made of some opposition on our left; but upon the count Rochambeau, who commands that part of the army, his moving a few pieces of field artillery under the directions of the baron de Viominil, and giving a few shots, the enemy retired. On the 29th the American troops moved forward, and took their ground in front of the enemy's works on their left, no opposition except a few scattering shots from a small work, by Moor's-mill, on Wormley creek, and a battery on the left of Pigeon-quarter. A small fire all day from our rifle-men and the enemy's jagers. Thirtieth, in the morning we discovered that the enemy had evacuated all their exterior line of works, and withdrawn to those near the body of the town. By this means we are in possession of very advantageous grounds, which command in a very near advance, almost the whole remaining line of their defence. All the expedition that our circumstances will admit is using to bring up our heavy artillery and stores, and to open our batteries. This work, I hope, will be executed in a few days, when our fire will begin with great vigour.

The investment of the enemy is now fully completed, and drawn very near their lines, except on the river above the town, where their communication is still open. To prevent this, and to complete the new blockade, a request is gone to the count de Grasse, desiring him to push, if he thinks it practicable, one or more ships above the town. This, if effected, will answer many very valuable purposes.

The position of the count de Grasse is judiciously taken, the main fleet keeping their station in Lynn-Haven bay, and detachments made to secure the rivers. The determination of the count is favourably disposed to comply with our wishes in every necessary co-operation.

I shall continue to keep congress advised of such occurrences as are worthy the communication. With the highest regard and esteem, I have the honour to be, your excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the president of congress.

Head-quarters, before York, Oct. 12, 1781.

SIR,

MY last dispatch to your excellency was of the 6th. I then informed you that we should open trenches on that night; we did so and established our first parallel within 600 yards of the enemy's works, with the loss of only one officer of the French artillery wounded, and 16 privates killed and wounded, the greatest part of which were of the French line.

The 7th and 8th we were employed in completeing the 1st parallel, and in erecting batteries somewhat advanced of it.

The 9th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the French battery on the left, of four 12 pounders, 6 mortars and howitzers, opened, and at 5 o'clock the American battery on the right, of six 18 and 24 pounders, 2 mortars and 2 howitzers, opened also. We were informed that our shells did considerable execution in the town, and we could perceive that our shot, which were directed against the enemy's embrazures, injured them much.

The 10th two French batteries, one of ten 18 and 24 pounders, and 6 mortars and howitzers, the other of four 18 pounders, opened; as did two more American batteries, one of four 18 pounders, the other of two mortars. The fire now became so excessively heavy, that the enemy withdrew their cannon from their embrazures, placed them behind the marlins, and scarcely fired a shot during the whole day. In the evening the Charon frigate, of 44 guns, was set on fire by a hot ball from the French battery on the left, and entirely consumed. Her guns and stores had been taken out. By the report of a deserter, our shells, which were thrown with the utmost degree of precision, did much mischief in the course of the day.

Yesterday morning two of the enemy's transports were fired by hot shot and burnt. This has occasioned them to warp their shipping as far over to the Glouncester shore as possible.

We last night advanced our second parallel within 300 yards of the enemy's works with little or no annoyance from them. Only one man was killed and 3 or 4 wounded. I shall think it strange indeed if lord Cornwallis makes no vigorous exertions in the course of this night or very soon after.

I cannot but acknowledge the infinite obligations I am under to his excellency the count de Rochambeau, the marquis St. Simon, commanding the troops from the West-Indies, the other general officers, and indeed the officers of every denomination in the French army, for the assistance which they afforded me. The experience of many of those gentlemen in the business before us, is of the utmost advantage in the present operation. And I am sensible it must give your excellency and congress the highest pleasure to know that the greatest harmony prevails between the two armies. They seem actuated by one spirit, that of supporting the honour of the allied arms, and pushing their approaches with the utmost vigour. I have the honour to be, with perfect respect and esteem, your excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the president of congress.

Head-quarters before York, Oct. 16, 1781.

SIR,

I HAD the honour to inform your excellency in my last, of the 12th inst. that we had the evening before opened our second parallel; the 13th and 14th we were employed in completing it. The engineers having deemed the two redoubts on the left of the enemy's line sufficiently injured by our shot and shells, to make them practicable, it was determined to carry them by assault, on the evening of the 14th; the following disposition was accordingly made. The work on the enemy's extreme, left to be attacked by the American light infantry, under the command of the marquis de la Fayette; the other by a detachment of the French grenadiers and chasseurs, commanded by major general the baron de Viominil. I have the pleasure to inform your excellency that we succeeded in both. Nothing could exceed the firmness and bravery of the troops. They advanced under the fire of the enemy without returning a shot, and effected the business with the bayonet only. The reports of his excellency the count de Rochambeau, the marquis de la Fayette, and lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, copies of which I enclose, enter more particularly into a detail of the mode in which the attacks, on the part of the French and American columns were conducted. We made prisoners, in both redoubts, 1 major, 2 captains, 3 subalterns and 67 privates.

The works which we have carried are of vast importance to us. From them we shall enfilade the enemy's whole line; and I am in hopes we shall be able to command the communication from York to Glouncester. I think the batteries of the second parallel will be in sufficient forwardness to begin to play in the course of this day.

The enemy, last night, made a sortie for the first time. They entered one of the French and one of the American batteries on the second parallel which were unfinished. They had only time to thrust the points of their bayonets into four pieces of the French and two of the American artillery, and break them off, but the spikes were easily extracted. They were repulsed the moment the supporting troops came up, leaving behind them 7 or 8 dead and 6 prisoners. The French had 4 officers and 12 privates killed and wounded, and we had one sergeant mortally wounded.

I enclose your excellency a return of the killed and wounded, of both armies, up to the present time. It is much smaller than might have been expected. I have the honour to be, with perfect respect, your excellency's most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the president of congress.

Copy of the report of his excellency the count de Rochambeau.

ON the night between the 14th and 15th inst. the French was mounted by the regiment of Gatinois and Royal Deux Ponts, commanded by the baron de Viominil; to which were added four companies of French auxiliary grenadiers. We had resolved to attack, as soon as dark, the two redoubts on the left of the enemy, that were detached from their other works. The marquis de la Fayette undertook that on our right with the American troops. The baron de Viominil that on our left with the French. Four hundred grenadiers, commanded by the count William Deux Ponts and Monsr. de l'Estrade, lieutenant-colonel of Gatinois, opened the attack; they were supported by the regiment of Gatinois. The marquis de la Fayette and the baron Viominil made so vigorous and strong a disposition of their troops, that they carried the two redoubts sword in hand, and killed, wounded, and took the greater part of those who defended them. The number of prisoners amounts to 73, one major and 5 other officers included.

The troops, both American and French, have shewn the most distinguished courage. The count William Deux Ponts was slightly wounded by a cannon ball; he is not in the least danger. The chevalier de la Meth, adjutant quarter-maiter-general, has been severely wounded in both knees by two different musket balls. Monsr. de Sireuit, captain of the chasseurs of the regiment of Agenois and two other officers of the same regiment have been wounded. 'Tis the third time that Monsr. de Sireuit, though very young, has been wounded, unluckily this time, the wound is very dangerous. We have had 100 men killed or wounded. The troops are full of the highest praises of the baron de Viominil, who likewise is exceedingly pleased with their courage and firmness.

I have ordered two days pay to be distributed to the four companies of grenadiers and chasseurs of the regiment of Gatinois and Royal Deux Ponts, besides a more considerable reward to the axe-bearers and carpenters, who opened the way for the troops through the abattis and pallisadoes.

Camp before York, Oct. 16, 1781.

My dear general,

YOUR excellency having personally seen our dispositions, I shall only give an account of what passed in the execution.

Colonel Gimat's battalion led the van, and was followed by that of colonel Hamilton, who commanded the whole advanced corps; at the same time a party of eighty men, under colonel Laurens, turned the redoubt. I beg leave to refer your excellency to the report I have received from colonel Hamilton, whose well known talents and gallantry, were on this occasion, most conspicuous and serviceable; our obligations to him, to colonel Gimat, to colonel Laurens, and to each and all the officers and men, are above expression: not one gun was fired, and the ardour of the troops did not give time to the sappers to derange the abattis; and owing to the conduct of the commanders and bravery of the men, the redoubt was stormed with uncommon rapidity.

Colonel Barber's battalion, which was the first in the supporting column, being detached to the aid of the advance, arrived at the moment they were getting over the works, and executed their orders with the utmost alacrity. The colonel was slightly wounded. The remainder of the column, under generals Mulenberg and Hazen, advanced with admirable firmness and discipline. Colonel Vose's battalion displayed to the left, a part of the division successively dressing by him, whilst a kind of second line was forming columns in the rear. It added greatly to the character of the troops, that under the fire of the enemy, they displayed with perfect silence and order.

Give me leave, particularly, to mention major Barber, division inspector, who distinguished himself and received a wound by a cannon ball.

In making the arrangements for the support of the works we had reduced, I was happy to find general Wayne and the Pennsylvanians so situated as to have given us, in case of need, the most effectual support. I have the honour to be, with the most perfect respect, your excellency's most humble servant,

LA FAYETTE.

His Excellency general Washington.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to render you an account of the corps under my command, in your attack of last night upon the redoubt on the left of the enemy's lines.

Agreeable to your orders we advanced in two columns with unloaded arms, the right composed of lieutenant-colonel Gimat's battalion and my own, commanded by major Fish. The left of a detachment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Laurens, destined to take the enemy in reverse, and intercept their retreat. The column on the right was preceded by a van guard of twenty men, led by lieutenant Mansfield; and a detachment of sappers and miners, commanded by captain Gilliland, for the purpose of removing obstructions.

The redoubt was commanded by major Campbell, with a detachment of British and German troops, and was completely in a state of defence.

The rapidity and immediate success of the assault, are the best comment on the behaviour of the troops.

Lieutenant-colonel Laurens distinguished himself by an exact and vigorous execution of his part of the plan, by entering the enemy's work, with his corps, among the foremost, and making prisoner the commanding officer of the redoubt. Lieutenant-colonel Gimat's battalion, which formed the van of the right attack, and which fell under my immediate observation, encouraged by the decision and animated example of their leader, advanced with an ardour and resolution superior to every obstacle. They were seconded by major Fish with the battalion under his command, who, when the front of the column reached the abattis, unlocking the corps to the left, as he had been directed, advanced with such celerity, as to arrive in time to participate in the assault.

Lieutenant Mansfield deserves particular commendation, for the coolness, firmness and punctuality, with which he conducted the van guard. Captain Olney, who commanded the first platoon of Gimat's battalion, is entitled to peculiar applause. He led his platoon into the work with exemplary intrepidity, and received two bad wounds. Captain Gilliland with the detachment of sappers and miners, acquitted themselves in a manner that did them great honour.

I do but justice to the several corps, when I say the pleasure to assure you, there was not an officer nor soldier whose behaviour, if it could be particularised, would not have a claim to the warmest approbation. As it would have been attended with delay and loss to wait for the removal of the abattis and pallisades, the ardour of the troops indulged in passing over them.

There was a happy coincidence of movem

The redoubt was in the moment inveloped and carried on every part. The enemy are entitled to the acknowledgment of an honourable defence.

Permit me to have the ſatisfaction of expreſſing my obligations to colonel Armand, captain Savage, the chevalier de Fontivieux, and captain Gaskin, officers of his corps, who, acting upon this occaſion as volunteers, proceeded at the head of the right column, and entering the redoubt among the firſt, by their gallant example contributed to the ſucceſs of the enterpriſe.

Our killed and wounded you will perceive by the incloſed return. I ſenſibly felt, at a critical period, the loſs of the aſſiſtance of lieutenant-colonel Gimat, who received a muſket ball in his foot, which obliged him to retire from the field. Captain Bets of Laurens's corps, captain Hunt and lieutenant Mansfield, of Gimat's, were wounded with the bayonet, in gallantly entering the work. Captain-lieutenant Kirkpatrick, of the corps of ſappers and miners, received a wound in the ditch. Incloſed is a return of the priſoners. The killed and wounded of the enemy did not exceed eight. Incapable of imitating examples of barbarity, and forgetting recent provocations, the ſoldiery ſpared every man who ceaſed to reſiſt. I have the honour to be, with the warmeſt eſteem and attachment, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

A. HAMILTON, lieut. col. com.

The marquis de la Fayette.

Camp before York-town, Oct. 15, 1781.

RETURN of the killed and wounded of the French troops ſince the beginning of the ſiege of York.

From the 6th to the 7th of October. In making the firſt parallel. Main attack, 1 wounded. Attack up the river at the left, 7 wounded. One officer of the artillery wounded.

From the 7th to the 8th. In making the batteries upon the 1ſt parallel. Main attack, 6 wounded.

From the 8th to the 9th. Continuation of the batteries. Main attack, 1 killed, 1 wounded.

From the 9th to the 10th. Continuation of the batteries, 2 wounded. Attack up the river, 3 wounded.

From the 10th to the 11th. The batteries firing. Main attack, 1 killed, 1 wounded.

From the 11th to the 12th. Opening the 2d parallel. Main attack, 4 wounded. Attack up the river, 3 wounded.

From the 12th to the 13th. Commencing of the batteries on the 2d parallel. 6 killed, 11 wounded. Two officers wounded.

From the 13th to the 14th. Continuation of the batteries. 1 killed, 28 wounded. Attack up the river, 3 wounded.

From the 14th to the 15th. Attack of the two redoubts of the enemy down the river, 41 killed, 77 woundnd. Six officers wounded.

Total, 50 killed, 127 wounded. Nine officers wounded, 2 of them ſince dead.

Return of the killed and wounded of the American army, from the 28th of September, 1781, the day of the inveſtiture of York, to the ſtorm of the enemy's redoubts, on the night of the 14th of October following, incluſive.

From the inveſtiture of York to the opening of the 1ſt parallel on the evening of the 6th of October excluſive. Continentals, killed, 1 ſergeant, 3 rank and file; wounded, 1 colonel*, 2 rank and file. Militia, killed, 1 rank and file; wounded, 6 rank and file.

From the opening of the 1ſt parallel, to that of the 2d on the evening of the 11th of October excluſive. Continentals, killed, 2 rank and file; wd. 3 rank and file. Milit. wd. 3 rank and file.

From the opening of the 2d parallel to the 14th of October incluſive. Continentals, killed, 1 captain, 3 rank and file; wounded, 1 captain, 7 rank and file. Militia, killed, 3 rank and file; wounded, 7 rank and file.

At the ſtorm on the evening of the 14th of October. Continentals, killed, 8 rank and file; wounded, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 3 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 1 lieutenant, 1 ſergeant, 28 rank and file.

Total. Continentals, killed, 1 captain, 1 ſergeant, 16 rank and file; wounded, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 1 major, 3 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 1 liutenant, 1 ſergeant, 40 rank and file. Militia, killed, 4 rank and file; wounded 16 rank and file.

Killed at the opening of the 2d parallel, captain White, of colonel Voſe's battalion of infantry. Wounded at ditto, captain Goſſelen, of general Hazen's regiment.

Officers wounded at the ſtorm, lieutenant-colonels Barber and Gimat; major Barber, inſpector to the light infantry diviſion; captains Olney and Hunt, of colonel Gimat's battalion of infantry; captain-lieutenant Kirkpatrick, corps of ſappers and miners; lieutenant Mansfield, of colonel Gimat's battalion of infantry.

* Colonel Scammel, ſince dead.

EDWARD HAND, A. G.

Head-quarters, near York, Oct. 19, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform congreſs, that a reduction of the Britiſh army under the command of lord Cornwallis is moſt happily effected. The unremitting ardour which actuated every officer and ſoldier in the combined army, on this occaſion, has principally led to this important event, at an earlier period than my moſt ſanguine hopes had induced me to expect.

The ſingular ſpirit of emulation, which animated the whole army, from the firſt commencement of our operations, has filled my mind with the higheſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction, and had given me the happieſt preſages of ſucceſs.

On the 17th inſt. a letter was received from lord Cornwallis, propoſing a meeting of commiſſioners, to conſult on terms for the ſurrender of the poſts of York and Glouceſter. This letter (the firſt which had paſſed between us) opened a correſpondence: a copy of which I do myſelf the honour to encloſe; that correſpondence was followed by the definitive capitulation, which was agreed to, and ſigned on the 19th: copy of which is alſo herewith tranſmitted, and which I hope will meet the approbation of congreſs.

I ſhould be wanting in the feelings of gratitude, did I not mention on this occaſion, with the warmeſt ſenſe of acknowledgments, the very cheerful and able aſſiſtance which I have received in the courſe of our operations, from his excellency count de Rochambeau, and all his officers of every rank, in their reſpective capacities. Nothing could equal this zeal of our allies, but the emulating ſpirit of the American officers, whoſe ardour would not ſuffer their exertions to be exceeded.

The very uncommon degree of duty and fatigue which the nature of the ſervice required from the officers of engineers and artillery of both armies, obliges me particularly to mention the obligations I am under to the commanding and other officers of thoſe corps.

I wiſh it was in my power to expreſs to congreſs, how much I feel myſelf indebted to the count de Graſſe, and the officers of the fleet under his command, for the diſtinguiſhed aid and ſupport which has been afforded by them, between whom and the army the moſt happy concurrence of ſentiments and views have ſubſiſted, and from whom every poſſible co-operation has been experienced, which the moſt harmonious intercourſe could afford.

Returns of the priſoners, military ſtores, ordinance, ſhipping, and other matters, I ſhall do myſelf the honour to tranſmit to congreſs as ſoon as they can be collected by the heads of departments to which they belong.

Colonel Laurens and the viſcount de Noailles, on the part of the combined army, were the gentlemen who acted as commiſſioners for forming and ſettling the terms of capitulation and ſurrender herewith tranſmitted; to whom I am particularly obliged for their readineſs and attention exhibited on the occaſion.

Colonel Tilghman, one of my aids de camp, will have the honour to deliver theſe diſpatches to your Excellency; he will be able to inform you of every minute circumſtance which is not particularly mentioned in my letter; his merits, which are too well known to need any obſervations at this time, have gained my particular attention, and I could wiſh that they may be honoured by the notice of your Excellency and Congreſs

Your Excellency and Congreſs will be pleaſed to accept my congratulations on this happy event, and believe me to be, with the higheſt reſpect and eſteem, Sir, your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the preſident of congreſs.

P. S. Though I am not poſſeſſed of the particular returns, yet I have reaſon to ſuppoſe that the number of priſoners will be between five and ſix thouſand, excluſive of ſeamen and others.

(No. 1.)

SIR, York, Virginia, October 17, 1781.

I PROPOSE a ceſſation of hoſtilities for 24 hours, and that two officers may be appointed by each ſide, to meet at Mr. Moore's houſe, to ſettle terms for the ſurrender of the poſts of York and Glouceſter. I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

CORNWALLIS.

To his Excellency general Waſhington, commanding the combined forces of France and America.

(No. 2.)

Camp before York, October 17, 1781.

My lord,

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your lordſhip's letter of this date. An ardent deſire to ſpare the farther effuſion of blood, will readily incline me to liſten to ſuch terms for the ſurrender of your poſts of York and Glouceſter, as are admiſſible. I wiſh, previous to the meeting of commiſſioners, that your lordſhip's propoſals, in writing, may be ſent to the American lines; for which purpoſe a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, during two hours from the delivery of this letter, will be granted. I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordſhip's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency lieutenant-general earl Cornwallis, commanding his Britannic majeſty's forces in York and Glouceſter.

(No. 3.)

York, Virginia, October 17, 1781.

Half paſt 4, p. m.

SIR,

I HAVE this moment been honoured with your excellency's letter, dated this day. The time limited for ſending my anſwer, will not admit of entering into the detail of articles; but the baſis of my propoſals will be, that the garriſons of York and Glouceſter ſhall be priſoners of war with the cuſtomary honours; and for the convenience of the individuals which I have the honour to command, that the Britiſh ſhall be ſent to Britain, and the Germans to Germany, under engagement not to ſerve againſt France, America, or their allies, until releaſed or regularly exchanged. That all arms and public ſtores ſhall be delivered up to you, but that the uſual indulgence of ſide arms to officers, and of retaining private property, ſhall be granted to officers and ſoldiers; and that the intereſts of ſeveral individuals, in civil capacities, and connected with us, ſhall be attended to. If your excellency thinks that a continuance of the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities will be neceſſary, to tranſmit your anſwer, I ſhall have no objections to the hour that you propoſe. I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

CORNWALLIS.

His Excellency gen. Waſhington, commander, &c.

(No. 4.)

Head quarters, before York, Oct. 18, 1781.

My lord,

TO avoid unneceſſary diſcuſſions and delays, I ſhall at once, in anſwer to your lordſhip's letter of yeſterday, declare the general baſis, upon which a definitive treaty of capitulation muſt take place. The garriſons of York and Glouceſter, including the ſeamen, as you propoſe, will be received priſoners of war. The condition annexed, of ſending the Britiſh and German troops to the parts of Europe, to which they reſpectively belong, is inadmiſſible; inſtead of this they will be marched to ſuch parts of the country as can moſt conveniently provide for their ſubſiſtance; and the benevolent treatment of priſoners, which is invariably obſerved by the Americans, will be extended to them. The ſame honours will be granted to the ſurrendering army, as were granted to the garriſon of Charleſtown. The ſhipping and boats in the two harbours, with all their guns, ſtores, tackling, furniture and apparel, ſhall be delivered in their preſent ſtate to an officer of the navy, appointed to take poſſeſſion of them. The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military cheſt, and public ſtores of every denomination, ſhall be delivered, unimpaired, to the heads of the departments to which they reſpectively belong. The officers will be indulged in retaining their ſide arms, and the officers and ſoldiers may preſerve their baggage and effects; with this reſerve, that property taken in the country will be reclaimed. With regard to the individuals in civil capacities, whoſe intereſts your lordſhip wiſhes may be attended to, until they are more particularly deſcribed, nothing definitive can be ſettled. I have to add, that I expect the ſick and wounded will be ſupplied with their own hoſpital ſtores, and be attended by Britiſh ſurgeons, particularly charged with the care of them. Your lordſhip will be pleaſed to ſignify your determination either to accept or reject the propoſals now offered, in the courſe of two hours from the delivery of this letter, that commiſſioners may be appointed to digeſt the articles of capitulation, or a renewal of hoſtilities may take place. I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

To lieut. gen. earl Cornwallis, commanding, &c.

(No. 5.)

York, in Virginia, Oct. 18, 1781.

SIR,

I AGREE to open a treaty of capitulation upon the baſis of the garriſons at York and Glouceſter, including ſeamen, being priſoners of war, without annexing the condition of their being ſent to Europe; but I expect to receive a compenſation in arranging the articles of capitulation for the ſurrender of York-town in its preſent ſtate of defence. I ſhall in particular deſire that the Bonetta ſloop of war may be left entirely at my diſpoſal from the hour the capitulation is ſigned, to receive an aid de camp to carry my diſpatches to Sir Henry Clinton, and ſuch ſoldiers as I may think proper to ſend as paſſengers in her, to be manned with 50 men of her own crew; and to be permitted to ſail without examination, when my diſpatches are ready; engaging on my part that the ſhip ſhall be brought back and delivered to you, if ſhe eſcapes the danger of the ſea; that the crew and ſoldiers ſent as paſſengers ſhall be accounted for in future exchanges as priſoners; that ſhe ſhall carry off no officer without your conſent, nor public property of any kind. And I ſhall likewiſe deſire that the traders and in-

habitants may preſerve their property, and that no perſon may be puniſhed for having joined the Britiſh troops. If you chooſe to proceed to negotiation on theſe grounds, I ſhall appoint two field officers of my army to meet two officers from you, at any time and place that you think proper, to digeſt the articles of capitulation. I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, CORNWALLIS.

His Excellency gen. Waſhington, commanding, &c.

ARTICLES of capitulation, ſettled between his excellency general Waſhington, commander in chief of the combined forces of America and France; his excellency the count de Rochambeau, lieutenant-general of the armies of the king of France, great croſs of the royal and military order of St. Louis, commanding the auxiliary troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in America; and his excellency the count de Graſſe, lieutenant-general of the naval armies of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, commander of the order of St. Louis, commanding in chief the naval army of France in the Cheſapeake—on the one part—and the right honourable earl Cornwallis, lieutenant-general of his Britannic majeſty's forces, commanding the garriſons of York and Glouceſter; and Thomas Symonds, Eſq; commanding his Britannic majeſty's naval forces in York-river, in Virginia—on the other part.

Art. 1. The garriſons of York and Glouceſter, including the officers and ſeamen of his Britannic majeſty's ſhips, as well as other mariners, to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war to the combined forces of America and France, the land troops to remain priſoners to the United States, the navy to the naval army of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. (Granted).

Art. 2. The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military cheſt, and public ſtores of every denomination ſhall be delivered unimpaired to the heads of departments appointed to receive them. (Granted).

Art. 3. At 12 o'clock this day the two redoubts on the left flank of York to be delivered, the one to a detachment of American infantry, the other to a detachment of French grenadiers. The garriſon of York will march out to a place to be appointed, in front of the poſts, at 2 o'clock preciſely, with ſhouldered arms, colours caſed and drums beating a Britiſh or German march. They are then to ground their arms, and return to their encampment, where they will remain until they are diſpatched to the place of their deſtination. Two works on the Glouceſter ſide will be delivered at 1 o'clock to detachments of French and American troops appointed to poſſeſs them. The garriſon will march out at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the cavalry with their ſwords drawn, trumpets ſounding, and the infantry in the manner preſcribed for the garriſon of York: they are likewiſe to return to their encampment until they can be finally marched off. (Granted).

Art. 4. Officers are to retain their ſide arms: both officers and ſoldiers to keep their private property of every kind, and no part of their baggage or papers to be at any time ſubject to ſearch or inſpection. The baggage and papers of officers and ſoldiers taken during the ſiege to be likewiſe preſerved for them. It is underſtood that any property obviouſly belonging to the inhabitants of theſe ſtates, in the poſſeſſion of the garriſon, ſhall be ſubject to be reclaimed. (Granted).

Art. 5. The ſoldiers to be kept in Virginia, Maryland or Pennſylvania, and as much by regiments as poſſible, and ſupplied with the ſame rations of proviſions as are allowed to ſoldiers in the ſervice of America: a field officer from each nation, viz. Britiſh, Anſpach and Heſſian, and other officers on parole, in proportion of one to fifty men, to be allowed to reſide near their reſpective regiments, viſit them frequently, and be witneſſes of their treatment; and that theſe officers may receive and deliver cloathing and other neceſſaries for them, for which paſſports are to be granted when applied for. (Granted).

Art. 6. The general-ſtaff and other officers, not employed as mentioned in the above article, and who chuſe it, to be permitted to go on parole to Europe, to New-York, or any other American maritime ports at preſent in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh forces, at their own option, and proper veſſels to be granted by the count de Graſſe to carry them, under flags of truce, to New-York, within ten days from this date, if poſſible, and they to reſide in a diſtrict to be agreed upon hereafter, until they embark; the officers of the civil department of the army and navy to be included in this article: paſſports to go by land to be granted to thoſe, to whom veſſels cannot be furniſhed. (Granted).

Art. 7. Officers to be allowed to keep ſoldiers as ſervants, according to the common practice of the army. Servants not ſoldiers are not to be conſidered as priſoners, and are to be allowed to attend their maſters. (Granted).

Art. 8. The Bonetta ſloop of war to be equipped and navigated by its preſent captain and crew, and left entirely at the diſpoſal of lord Cornwallis, from the hour that the capitulation is ſigned, to receive an aid de camp to carry the diſpatches to Sir Henry Clinton, and ſuch ſoldiers as he may think proper to ſend to New-York, to be permitted to ſail without examination when his diſpatches are ready; his lordſhip engaging on his part, that the ſhip ſhall be delivered to the order of count de Graſſe, if ſhe eſcapes the dangers of the ſeas; that ſhe ſhall not carry off any public ſtores. Any part of the crew that may be deficient on her return, and the ſoldiers paſſengers, to be accounted for on her delivery. (Granted).

Art. 9. The traders are to preſerve their property, and to be allowed three months to diſpoſe of or remove them, and thoſe traders are not to be conſidered as priſoners of war.

Anſwer. The traders will be allowed to diſpoſe of their effects, the allied army having the right of pre-emption. The traders to be conſidered as priſoners of war on parole.

Art. 10. Natives or inhabitants of different parts of this country, at preſent at York and Glouceſter, are not to be puniſhed on account of having joined the Britiſh army.

Anſwer. This article cannot be aſſented to, being altogether of civil reſort.

Art. 11. Proper hoſpitals to be furniſhed for the ſick and wounded. They are to be attended by their ſurgeons on parole, and they are to be furniſhed with medicines and ſtores from the American hoſpitals.

Anſwer. The hoſpital ſtores now in York and Glouceſter, ſhall be delivered for the uſe of the Britiſh ſick and wounded. Paſſports will be granted for procuring them further ſupplies from New-York, as occaſion may require; and proper hoſpitals will be furniſhed for the reception of the ſick and wounded of the two garriſons.

Art. 12. Waggons to be furniſhed to carry the baggage of the officers attending the ſoldiers, and the ſurgeons when travelling on account of the ſick, attending the hoſpitals, at the public expence.

Anſwer. They will be furniſhed if poſſible.

Art. 13. The ſhipping and boats in the two harbours, with all their ſtores, guns, tackling and apparel, ſhall be delivered up in their preſent ſtate, to an officer of the navy appointed to take poſſeſſion of them, previouſly unloading the private property, part of which had been on board for ſecurity during the ſiege. (Granted).

Art. 14. No article of the capitulation to be infringed on pretext of repriſal, and if there be any doubtful expreſſions in it, they are to be interpreted according to the common meaning and acceptation of the words. (Granted).

Done at York in Virginia, this 19th day of October, 1781. CORNWALLIS,

(Copy) THOS. SYMONDS.

*Publiſhed by order of congreſs,*

CHARLES THOMSON, ſec.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 8.

James Shaw, Thomas F. Eccleſton, John Smoot, and Levin Kirkman, Eſquires, are elected delegates for Dorcheſter county.

Henry Dennis, William Morris, Joſeph Daſhiell, and Samuel Handy, Eſquires, for Worceſter county. And

William Whitely, Richard Maſon, Hugh M'Bryde, and William Hopper, for Caroline county.

STOP THE VILLAIN.

FOURTEEN GUINEAS REWARD.

Prince-George's county, Carrollſburg, October 31, 1781.

WAS taken by force, from a negro boy, the 11th of this month, on the road between Annapolis and the Governor's-bridge, a bay horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and rode off by a middle ſized man, dreſſed in a ſhort browniſh coloured jacket, and overall trouſers, and was ſeen croſs Patuxent about three miles above the bridge, ſuppoſed to be a deſerter, as he was ſeen on the road the Saturday before going towards Annapolis, and ſaid he was diſcharged from the hoſpital at George-town. The horſe is about 14 hands high, well made, and about 10 years old, branded on (I believe the off) buttock T H, ſhod before, the ſhoes far worn, he has a remarkable light trot, and a faſt labourſome gallop, frequently heaves his head when warmed in riding. The ſaddle about half worn, and has a much larger covered nail on the right ſide before than the other three, over a ſmall rip in the ſeat from the flap. Whoever ſecures the villain, that he may brought to juſtice and convicted thereof, and returns the horſe and ſaddle to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, or four guineas for the horſe and ſaddle, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

10 £ 15 s. IGNATIUS FENWICK.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, November 7, 1781.

TO be ſold at vendue, on Wedneſday the 5th of December next, at Mrs. Urquhart's tavern, a valuable tract of land called Harbour, containing about 940 acres, late the property of the Principio company. This tract lies on Curtis's-creek, within a few miles of Baltimore town.

On Friday the 7th, will be ſold at Baltimore-town, that elegant and well improved ſeat called Hunting-ridge, late the property of Daniel Dulany, of Daniel, Eſq;

On Saturday the 8th, at Kingſbury iron-works, will begin the ſale of the remainder of the property which belonged to the Principio company, lying in Baltimore county, conſiſting of a few ſmall and convenient farms, 12 valuable negroes, ſtock of every kind, and a great variety of farming utenſils.

On Wedneſday the 12th, will be ſold at Harford-town, Harford county, ſeveral valuable tracts of land, to wit:

A tract containing about 300 acres, lying on Deer-creek in ſaid county, on which the old forge formerly ſtood, late the property of the Nottingham company.

A tract called Winter's-run, in ſaid county, containing about 200 acres.

And a tract called Jones's-inheritance, in ſaid county, containing about 140 acres.

The whole, except the Nottingham property, to be ſold on one, two and three years credit, for ſpecie, or the new bills emitted the 10th of May, 1781, to the actual value thereof. The Nottingham property, for ſpecie, or the ſtate emiſſion in 1780, on 5 years credit. The purchaſers to give bond on intereſt, with two good ſecurities.

1 By order, &c. J. BAXTER, clk.

WANTED a neat finiſhed good FOWLING-PIECE, for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire of the printer. 1

THERE is as the plantation of Fielder Bowie, near Nottingam, taken up as a ſtray, an unbroke iron gray filley, appears to be 3 years old, 13 and an half hands high, her off fore foot white, a blaze in her face, no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 1 10 3 6

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, Auguſt 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, will commence the ſale of all the property, both real, perſonal, and mixed, late belonging to James Ruſſell and company, commonly known by the name of the Nottingham Company, conſiſting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, ſituate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore-town; 160 ſlaves of different ages and ſexes, amongſt whom are ſeveral valuable tradeſmen, ſuch as forgemen, colliers, blackſmiths, carpenters, &c. ſtock of every kind, houſhold furniture, and farming utenſils. On the premiſes are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two griſt-mills, all in good repair. That part of the premiſes called the Long-Caln, where the forges ſtand, is in point of ſituation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water-works, the Brandywine not excepted. Beſides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the ſame dam and ſame race be ſupplied with a great abundance of water in the drieſt ſeaſons. The iron-works together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and ſtock of every kind ſufficient for carrying them on will be ſold in undivided ſhares, not exceeding tenths; or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into ſmall and convenient parcels, and ſold ſeparately, as may appear at the time of ſale beſt to ſuit the wiſhes of the purchaſers, and the intention of the ſtate. The ſum bid to be paid in ſpecie, or in the bills of credit emitted in this ſtate by the act to enable the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore to draw and ſell bills of exchange, and for an emiſſion of bills of credit if neceſſary. Credit will be given to the purchaſers to the firſt day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds with two good ſecurities, each having real property in this ſtate to the value of the purchaſe money. The ſale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at capt. Phillips's, that noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, which being part of the premiſes will alſo be ſold.

10 X By order of the commiſſioners, JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

TO all whom it may concern; the inhabitants of Waſhington county, do hereby give notice, that they intend petitioning the next general aſſembly for a diviſion of the ſaid county into two.

CASH given at the printing-office for empty PHIALS. 3 X

*ANNAPOLIS:* Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.